FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

IN STORE,

10 TONS Swedes and English IRON,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d. to 5 in. spike,
20 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans MOLASSES,
10 hhds do. and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 sacks Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
15 do Laguira and Java do,
30 kegs No. 1 and 2 White Lead, in Oil,
30 boxes 8 x 10 & 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bales Northern Hay,
20 bbls Mullet and Mackerel,

20 dozen Windsor, Rush, and Cane-seat Chairs,
First quality Wharncliffe & Congress Pocket and Pen KNIVES.

—*AFLOAT*,—
100 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES,
For sale by
COOK & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, 1839. 36 3w

Received per Steam Boat,

20 HHDS. Attakapas SUGAR,
5 casks Cheese,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
5 casks London Porter.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 12, 1839. 36tf

VALUABLE
Summer Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy
SUMMER RESIDENCE,
Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables,—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE —Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor.
THOMAS ASHE
March 9. 36 tf.

MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
UNITED.
JOS. E. V. HOBBY, Manager.

THE Proprietors respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that they have united their extensive MENAGERIE and CIRCUS for this Season, and in offering them to the public for Exhibition, are determined to give such a variety of entertainment as cannot fail to meet the approbation of all classes of the community. To effect this, they have engaged some of the most talented and celebrated Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers, and by this means, the scenes in the circle will present an assemblage of talent and manly activity never surpassed by any other establishment. The Arena is fitted up with every comfort and convenience; in fact the Managers flatter themselves that with their personal exertions, and the succession of novelties they will produce, to present one of the most varied, animated, and interesting Equestrian entertainments ever presented to an American public, which, together with their fine collection of LIVING ANIMALS, will afford a rich and rare treat to the Naturalist and lover of Equestrian and Gymnastic exercises. The Animals and Circus are both arranged under a large and spacious Pavilion, and will be exhibited at Fayetteville on Monday the 25th and Tuesday the 26th days of March, 1839,—for two days only. The Animals will be exhibited each day from 1 to 4 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. The Animals and Circus each evening will be exhibited together. Doors open at half past 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock Admittance to the Animals and Circus together, at night, 50 cents. Children and Servants half price.

Commodious seats will be erected for the accommodation of visiters;—Ladies and the juvenile branches of families always have the preference. The Manager respectfully states that there will be nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the ear of the most fastidious; but the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum For a description of the Animals contained in the Menagerie, see bills posted up at the Hotels.

There will be an exhibition at the same time and place of the rare specimens of the fine arts, the richest, most elegant and extensive collection of PAINTINGS ever offered, representing Burning Mountains, Conflagrations, Battles, Cities, Buildings, Shipwrecks, &c &c. These Paintings have been selected with great care and attention, by a very distinguished Artist, and neither pains or expense have been spared in procuring works of the most celebrated and interesting character. Admittance 25 cents

☞Entrance to this splendid exhibition from the inside of the Menagerie

☞The above will be exhibited at Marion Court House on Tuesday, March 19th; at Neal Carmichael's on Wednesday, March 20th; at Lumberton on Friday, March 22d; at Oliver K. Tuton's on Saturday, March 23d;—for one day at each place. Hours of exhibition at the above named places, from 1 to 4 P. M. at each place.
March 13, 1839. 36 2w

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN KYD, or the Wizard of the Sea; Neal Malone, and other Tales of Ireland; The Bench and the Bar, by the author of the Great Metropolis; Memoirs of Charles Mathews; Oliver Twist, by Boz, with plates. School Books, Paper, &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 13.

60 LARGE KENTUCKY BEAR SKINS,
10 hhds. low priced SUGAR,
10 do prime Molasses,
50 barrels Country Whiskey.
For sale by
THO S. LUTTERLOH.

To Rent.

A LARGE STABLE on Hillsborough Street, a few yards below my Store.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 13, 1839. 36 3w

500 Bushels of CORN, &c.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at Narrow Point, on Friday the 29th of March, a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Bacon and Lard, on a credit until January, 1840.
W. D HARRINGTON.
Moore County, March 5, 1839. 36 2wpd

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville [Campbellton] Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in thin order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse. W. S. LATTA.
March 13, 1839. 36-2w

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, Feb. 22, 1839.

THE Proprietors of the Stock of this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in April next, to take into consideration the propriety of opening Books for the unsubscribed balance of the Capital Stock of said Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
35 3t] J. D. JONES, President.

Look here!

I HAVE just received,
350 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plastering,
12 do rotten Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair, for plastering,
Laths kept constantly on hand
All of the above is for sale by the subscriber.—Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N C.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
March 6, 1839. 35 3w
N. B I am prepared to do Plastering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

☞The Raleigh Register will insert the above two weeks.

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, sometime in February last, a Note on Major Angus Brown and Malcom Patterson, of Eighty four Dollars, given to Mrs. Mary McNeill, dated January, 1837. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as I have not transferred my claim to any other person.
MALCOM McBRYDE.
Near Randalsville, Robeson Co, N. C., } 35 3w
February 12, 1839

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

Baltimore, Feb 22, 1839.

We have the pleasure to inform you of the return of our Mr. Morris from France, per the Great Western He has passed the months of December and January at the Burr quarries, for the purpose of procuring a good supply of the best quality, and we consequently hope to be able to give the greatest satisfaction to our customers in this article. He has also purchased a large supply of Cologne Mill stones, which we expect to receive here very soon, and shall take the earliest opportunity after they are received to forward you a consignment of the various sizes which you have mentioned in a previous letter.
EGENTON & MORRIS.

To C. J. Orrell, Esq.

Orange County, N. C., Feb. 27, 1839.

C J ORRELL, Esq.—Dear Sir: We take pleasure in saying that we have given our Burr Mill stones a fair trial, (having had sundry competent Millers to test their quality, and having been engaged in the Milling business for *ten years past,*) and find them *far superior to any ever heretofore in our possession.* We allude to the pair purchased of you, and manufactured by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Baltimore.

In haste, your ob't servt's,
35 3w] H. & J. FOGLEMON.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

MONUMENTAL
MARBLE SHOP,
Liberty Point, Fayetteville,
(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL,)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES FOSTER.
December 10, 1838. 23-6mpd

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.
Also, in Store, at very low prices,—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1839. 26tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.
W. McL. McKAY.
October 9, 1838. 14tf

COFFEE.

50 BAGS prime new crop Rio COFFEE, just received, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan 30. 30tf

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE.
10 Casks ground Plaister Paris.
for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
January 9. 27tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.
Witness, Norman McKinnon.
Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838. 20tf

CITY HOTEL,
NEW YORK.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above named spacious Establishment has recently undergone extensive alterations and repairs—a splendid new Dining Room has been erected, and new Parlors for gentlemen provided, which makes it now one of the most pleasant Hotels in the country. The Proprietors respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to this Establishment, and give the assurance, that if cleanliness, a good table, and attentive servants are claims to their favors, the City Hotel shall not be excelled.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected with great care, which, with a quantity of the old stock of the Messrs. Jennings & Willard, form a selection rarely equalled.
JOHN H. GARDNER,
E. PACKER.
New York, January, 1839. 33-6w

Fresh Mountain Butter.

JUST received, a few firkins small size, from beyond the Blue Ridge, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
March 6, 1839. 35tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
March, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings; also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and is within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood.

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me, and I will show them the Property at any time.
WM. R. CARMAN.
Jan. 8, 1839. 27tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

Bounty on Silk.—The Committee on Manufactures, in the Legislature of Maryland, have reported a Bill granting a bounty of 10 cents per pound on cocoons, and $1 per pound on reeled silk raised in the State. This bounty, although small, compared to what is offered in some of the States, particularly Georgia, where the bounty on cocoons is 50 cents per lb. and $2 on silk, will add an impetus to the silk business.

POETRY.

In the last Blackwood's Magazine we find the following beautiful poem extracted from "Tupper's Geraldine," in a review of that work. No one can read it without yearning for Scotia's hills and sighing to inhale the sweet pure air of her glens. It breathes too, of the holy fragrance that "smells sweet and blossoms in the dust." We envy the feelings of the estranged Caledonian who may peruse it.

A DAY AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

"'Come sit by your father's knee,
My son,
On the seat by your father's knee,
And the thoughts of your youthful heart,
My son,
Like a stream of Gladness pour;
For afar 'mong the lonely hills,
My son,
Since the morning thou hast been;
Now tell me thy bright day-dreams,
My son,
Yes, all thou hast thought and seen!"

"'When morn abune yon eastern hill
Had raised its glimmerin' e'e,
I hied me to the heather hills,
Whar' gorcocks crawin' flee;
An' e'er the laverock sought the lift,
Frae out the dewy dens,
I wanderin' was by mountain streams
In lane an hoary glens.

"'Auld frownin' rocks on either hand,
Uprear'd their heads to Heaven,
Like temple pillars which the foot
O' Time had crush'd an' riven;
An' voices frae ilk mossy stane
Upo' my ear did flow,—
They spake o' Nature's secrets a'—
The tales o' long ago.

"'The daisy frae the burnie's side,
Was lookin' up to God—
The crag that crown'd the towering peak
Seem'd kneeling on the sod:
A sound was in ilk dowie glen,
An' on ilk naked rock—
On mountain-peak—in valley lone—
An' haly words it spoke.

"'The nameless flowers that budded up—
Each beauteous desert child—
The heather's scarlet blossoms spread
O'er many a lanely wild:
The lambkins, sporting in the glens—
The mountains old and bare—
Seem'd worshipping; and there with them
I breathed my morning prayer.

"'Alang o'er monie a mountain tap—
Alang through monie a glen—
Wi' Nature haudin fellowship,
I journey'd far frae men.
Whiles suddenly a lonely tarn
Wad burst upon my eye,
An' whiles frae out the solitudes
Wad come the breezes' cry.

"'At noon, I made my grassy couch
Beside a haunted stream,—
A bonnie blumin' bush o' brume
Waved o'er me in my dream.
I laid me there in slumberous joy
Upo' the giant knee
Of yonder peak, that seem'd to bend
In watching over me.

"'I dream'd a bonnie bonnie dream,
As sleepin' there I lay:—
I thought I brightly roun' me saw
The fairy people stray.
I dreampt they back again had come
To live in glen an' wold—
To sport in dells 'neath harvest-munes—
As in the days o' old.

"'I saw them dance upon the breeze,
An' hide within the flower—
Sing bonnie an' unearthly sangs,
An' skim the lakelets o'er!
That hour the beings o' the past,—
O' ages lost an' gone,
Came back to earth, an' grot an' glen
War' peopled every one!

"'The vision fled, an' I awoke:—
The sun was sinkin' doon;
The mountain-birds frae hazles brown
Had sung their gloamin' tune:
The dew was fallin' on the leaf,
The breezes on the flower;
An' Nature's heart was beating calm,—
It was the evening hour.

"'An', father, whan the mune arose,
Upo' a mountain-height
I stude an' saw the brow of earth
Bound wi' its siller light.
Nae sound cam on the watching ear
Upo' that silent hill;
My e'en war' fill'd with tears, the hour
Sae holy was an' still!

"'There was a lowly mound o' green
Beside me risin' there,—
A pillow whar' a bairn might kneel,
An' say its twilight prayer.
The munelight kiss'd the gladsome flowers
That o'er that mound did wave;
Then I remembered that I stude
Aside the Martyr's grave!

"'I knelt upo' that hallow'd earth,
While Memory pictured o'er
The changing scenes—the changing thoughts,
That day had held in store;
An' then my breast wi' gladness swell'd,
An' God in love did bless,—
He gave me, 'mong auld Scotland's hills,
A day o' happiness!"

SOUTHERN PATRIOTISM.

What a noble contemplation to every lover of his country is the recent chivalrous course of the leading Southern men in Congress in regard to the Maine troubles! Look at them; they vie with the representatives of the East in their determination to stand firm and support the rights of *that East.* Clay, Calhoun, Preston, Walker, Linn, and others in the Senate,—Thompson, Pickens, and others in the House,—all spoke of Maine and her rights with the determination to support her as freely as they would the fields of their own sunny South, whenever necessary. They forgot that the East had sustained abolition—they did not look to themselves or their local interests or sectional position in this matter; it was enough for the South to know that the territorial rights of a sister and a sovereign State were invaded by a foreign power, and they rushed to her aid.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A Fair Business Transaction.—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him; she replied that about sixty two dollars she thought was as much as he was worth; whereupon he ponied up the dust, took a quit claim, and married the sister.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

On the introduction of Mr. Rayner's Resolutions in the House of Commons, the question being on what day they should be taken up and considered, the Whigs insisted that they should be disposed of at an early day. One or two votes having been taken on the more distant days, in which the *Van* party was in the *rear*, several gentlemen complained of oppression. Among others, Mr. Caldwell, from Mecklenburg, and Dr. Wilcox, from Halifax, spoke upon the subject, and asked what *effect* the Resolutions were expected to have? One of the gentlemen said that the *dose* had been prepared for them in a Caucus, and he supposed was to be forced down their throats *nolens volens.* To this,

Mr. JONES, of Rowan, replied, that he was sorry to see the gentlemen on the other side exhibit so much nausea at the *dose*, which they said had been prepared for them. They forget how they served us, Sir, four years ago. They forget with what promptness and energy they administered the dose of Instructions prepared in like manner by a Caucus. Yes, Sir, they, on that occasion, not only made us swallow their physic in spite of "lamentations here and elsewhere," but they forced it down our throats *spoon and all.* But, Sir, we have happily changed places. We are the doctors now, and they are the patients. We mean to give them their own physic out of their own spoon. One of the gentlemen said, that this dose had been prepared for them in a caucus. He is right Sir. We have mixed up this potion with great care, from the very best ingredients, according to the most approved recipe, and I can tell them they have to take it just as it has been prepared. We mean to admit no dilutions nor adulterations; so they may as well swallow it at once without making any more wry faces. I commend it to the gentlemen; no doubt, it will be *"good for their wholesome."*

Doctor WILCOX. I am very much obliged to the gentleman from Rowan, for his merciful consideration of our case. But I did not know before that he was a Physician.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I am no *truck* Doctor; mine are political pills. They are better than Brandreth's or Beckwith's, and just such as I think our Senators and their party in this House stand in need of. I know it will go hard with the gentleman from Halifax to take his share of this Medicine: but *he must take it.* But we are asked what effect we suppose this Physic will have upon our Senators? I, for one, answer, I do not know. I am aware, that our patients are a good deal constipated, and hard to *move.* Nor do I very much care as to the effect it may have. In this particular, I shall adopt the anagram which a London wag stuck on the door of a certain Doctor ISAAC LETSON who used to sign himself "I. Letsom."

"When folks they does get sick,
I physics, bleeds and sweats 'em;
If, after that, *they choose to die*—
Why, verily,
I LETS 'EM."

For my own part, I never believed in the magical effect of Instructions. I believe we have a right to give our opinions upon all and every subject of a general character. I believe moreover, that we have a right to make known these opinions to our Senators in Congress, in any form we may think respectful, whether as commands, requests, or simply as our wishes. To my understanding, however, as we have no power to enforce our will, it is, at last, a mere *request.* But, I understand that our Senators hold a different doctrine. They say, that they are bound to obey the will of the Legislature or resign. If they will obey Sir, I, for one, will rejoice. If, on the other hand, their principles compel them to resign, it will be their misfortune, not our fault. But it is a misfortune over which I shall not weep. It is not the legitimate effect of our physic to *kill;* but, if the gentlemen

Choose to die;
Why, verily, *I lets 'em.*

But, Sir, if they choose not to die—if they should choose neither to resign nor obey, still our Resolutions would have a most excellent effect. They would explode "forever and a day" the humbuggery of *Instructions* in North Carolina. The people, seeing that the Whigs had disclaimed them, and that their adversaries, who had been most clamorous for them, had when applied to themselves, in like manner repudiated them—the people will find out the truth, that it is all *clap trap* and *humbug.* If we can only accomplish this end, I, for one, will be more than satisfied.

On another day, after three or four Speeches had been delivered against the Resolutions, in which a good deal had been said about the inconsistency of the Whigs in giving *Instructions* to our Senators in Congress, after having condemned the doctrine,

Mr. JONES rose, and professed never to have intended to say one word further on the subject of these Resolutions. But, Sir, said he, I cannot sit here and listen with patience to the jeers and taunts of our adversaries on the question of consistency. Sir, the Whig party are not inconsistent in this matter. They have ever maintained in Congress, as well as in State Legislatures, the right of declaring their opinions in the form of Resolutions on any great question of national policy. The Resolutions of the Senate, censuring the conduct of the President for removing the deposites, was an exercise of this right. Mr. Pinkney's and Mr. Patton's Resolutions on the subject of Abolition are instances of this kind. Our own action here, at this very Session, on the subject of the Vermont Resolutions is another. The Resolutions passed some years ago, on the subject of Nullification—those on the subject of the Nassau outrage, and Dr. Henderson's on the subject of the Public Lands, which passed this House, in all of which most of the Whig party concurred, were essentially such as we propose on the present occasion. We hold in common, therefore, with our adversaries, the political right of *Instructions:* it is on the effect of these instructions we differ. But, as the instructors have no compulsory process to enforce their mandates, it is not for them to say what effect they should have. The instructed have in every case to determine this question. When the Whigs were defendants in the case of *Jackson, Benton & Co., vs. Mangum & Co.,* they were called on to take the responsibility of giving the due effect to instructions. Now, that the present Senators and their party are defendants, they must take a like responsibility. We give these instructions simply for what they are worth, leaving it to these instructed gentlemen to decide, at their peril, as to their value.

But, Sir, we have heard a good deal said here about "deserting our principles." We have been asked *"Where are your principles?"* Where are *your consciences?* Who are they that dare call us to account for doing this act? Sir, they are the very men who have done this thing themselves, and they hold that it is right. They have driven one faithful and able Senator from our service by this means, and whether we be right or wrong in our course, we are not answerable to them for it. Mr. Speaker, I must illustrate our positions on this subject, by relating an incident that occurred in the Tory war of the Revolution. You have heard of the celebrated JOHN CLEVELAND. North Carolina has never done justice to that man's fame. My friend from Lincoln, Mr. HOKE, (Van Buren man tho' he be) in proposing to name his new county after this neglected Patriot, has shown an elevated and a proper spirit. Cleaveland was a Whig, a genuine, bold and thoroughgoing Whig. I wish I may ever be able to say as much for his namesake the gentleman's new county. He was one of those gallant spirits that first turned back the tide of British domination by the battle of King's Mountain.—He had an impediment in his Speech, and, like all stutterers that ever I have known, he was hasty in temper and violent—

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer."

If I may be permitted to quote a free translation Sir, I think it will as well bespeak our Hero as the original. (Leave, leave, here resounded through the Hall.) I will give you, then, the rendition of that Scottish worthy, *Cosmo Comyne Bradwardine:*

"A fiery etter-cap, a fractious chiel;
As hot as ginger, and as stieve as steel."

Cleveland lived in a tory neighborhood, and while he was out campaigning, these desperadoes used to depredate upon him greatly. They would steal his horses, drive off his cattle, and burn his fences and out-houses. A party of them, headed by a leader one *Bill Harrison,* went so far as to put his overseer to death for endeavoring to protect his employer's property. The manner of this crime was somewhat peculiar. They took their victim to a steep hill side and placing him on a log, fastened one end of a grape vine around his neck, and the other over the prong of a stooping dog-wood. When they had thus arranged it, one of the party went up the hill and rushing head foremost against their captive, hurried him off into eternity: *John Doss* was the name of the sufferer. Now, *John Cleaveland* was not the man to put up with all these injuries, and the day of retribution was near at hand. *Harrison,* the ring-leader in all these outrages, shortly afterwards fell into *Cleaveland's* hands. He was an ingenious mechanic, whom *Cleaveland* had often employed in more peaceful days, and had done him many favors; and the remembrance of these things was by no means calculated to mitigate the offender's doom. Accompanied by his favorite servant *Bill,* and one other individual, without speaking a word, *Cleaveland* carried his prisoner to the same dog-wood on which he had hanged poor *Doss.*—Here was a dangling the very grape vine, which had been used on the former occasion. Without more to do, he placed the noose over the other's neck and placed him on the log. 'You will not hang me Colonel," at length faintly observed the trembling wretch. "Can you give me any reason why I should not do it" said the other. "You know I am a useful man in this neighborhood" said *Harrison,* "and cannot well be spared; I have moreover, discovered the secret of perpetual motion, and if I am put to death, the world will lose the benefit of my discovery. Besides this, I have heard you curse *Bryant* and *Fanning* for putting prisoners to death. *Where is your principles! Where is your conscience,* that you are about to execute vengeance on me, your former friend and neighbor?" "Where is my conscience? Where are my horses and cattle—where are my fences and Barns—and where is poor *Jack Doss?* Fore God, I will do this deed, and justify myself to God and my country: Run up the hill and butt him off the log *B ll;* I'll show him per-pe-tual motion!!"

So, Sir, will we deal with that party, which has brought havoc and ruin upon our country.—They have destroyed our currency—they have squandered our Public Lands—they have persecuted and driven out talented and conscientious Whigs by laying snares for their consciences. They have put in the base and needy to pillage the public money. They have marred and disfigured the faithful record of the Senate. In a word, Sir, they have put the torch to the Temple of liberty; and as *Old Cleaveland* said—Fore God, we will do this deed, and justify ourselves to God and our country; we will hang them on their own dog-wood; we will give them a small specimen of *perpetual motion.*

The "Carolina Watchman," speaking of the acceptance by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Compay, of the relief extended by the Legislature, says:—"We hope it will not be forgotten in the history of this work, that this timely measure was carried through the Legislature by the liberality of Western members, while some representing counties immediately interested in the Road voted against it. Twenty-two out of the fifty four votes by which it passed the House of Commons, were from counties washed by the Yadkin River, and nine from counties on the Catawba. This vote was given too, immediately after every friend of the Gaston and Raleigh R. Road had voted against the favorite Western scheme for Internal Improvement. Mark the difference in men."

A SCENE IN COURT.

A Georgia paper tells a laughable story of a trial in one of the Georgia circuits;—Henry Day was charged with attempting to kill his wife. Day was a pale little man, and the wife who was present, was a perfect Behemoth. The indictment being read the prisoner was asked to say whether he was 'Guilty or not guilty! He answered, 'there's a mighty chance of lawyer's lies in the papers—but some part is true. I did strike the old lady, but she fit me powerfully first. She can swear equal to a little of any thing, and her kicks are awful. I reckon what you say about the devil moving me, is tolerably correct, seeing as how she moved me. I have told you all I know 'bout the circumstance, Mister, I gin Squire Jones there a five dollar bill, and I allow he'll talk it out for me.'

Squire Jones thereupon rose, and said he had a law point to raise in this case, which he thought conclusive. It was an established rule in law, that man and wife were but one; and he should like to know how a man could be punished for whipping himself; he should be glad to hear what the Solicitor General could say to that. The Solicitor General answered, that he thought his brother Jones had carried the maxim a trifle too far; men had often been punished for beating their wives.—If a man should kill his wife, it would not be suicide. Here Squire Jones interposed, and defied the Solicitor General to produce an authority to that effect. The Solicitor General looked over Green' and Lumpkin's Georgia Justice for some minutes, and then observed, that he could not find an authority just then—he was sure he had seen the principle somewhere, and called on the Judge to sustain him. The Judge said he would not decide the question, whether if a man killed his wife it was murder or suicide. He was not prepared to express an opinion on that point. It was a very delicate one, and he had no idea of committing himself.

It seems that the jury 'hung' over till the next day. The judge, clerk, and sheriff had been up all night, and looked wolfish, and the bailiff was seated on his white hat at the door of the jury room, and his countenance expressed that he had swallowed the concentrated venom of a thousand wild cats. The most awful curses, oaths, and sounds proceeded from the jury room; some crying like children—mewing like cats—neighing like horses—crowing like roosters, etc.

At last a consultation was held at the door of the jury room, between the bailiff and the foreman, whereupon the former came into the court room and addressed the Judge; 'Mr., Tom Jakes says the jury can't agree about this here man, and if you keep him—i. e. Tom Jakes—without grog any more he'll lick you on sight.' The Judge appealed to the bar if this was not a contempt of Court, and "Green and Lumpkin's Georgia Justice" having been consulted, it was finally decided that if it was a threat addressed to the judge as a private individual, and was to whip him 'on sight,' and not on the bench—it was not (under the free, enlightened and democratic principle of Georgia legislation,) a contempt of court. This being settled, the Judge directed the bailiff to say to Tom Jakes, the foreman, that the jury should agree if they stayed through eternity. And it is yet uncertain whether the Jury are not now sitting and yelling as they did on the first night of their incubation.

SPEECH OF MR. PRESTON.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

The Philadelphia Democratic Whig Association met on Monday evening, at Carel's, but such was the throng, that it was found necessary to adjourn to the Court House, where a part only of those who wished to attend were enabled to obtain admission.

JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq., President, took the Chair.

The Hon. JOHN SERGEANT responded to a call, and, with his usual eloquence, stirred up the Whigs to good feelings and good resolves. We were unable to squeeze into a place of audience until near the close of the address, but found that the true feelings were animating the speaker and extending to the audience. Mr. S. urged the Whigs to prepare for the June State Convention, and to abide by their *principles*, the principles by which they had united, and by which they must stand or fall. He urged them to a due consideration of *men* to carry out their principles, and assured them that success with those who could not sustain the principles of the Whigs would not remedy the national evils, and would be less desirable than defeat. As a high-minded minority, we might prevent evils, but, successful with incompetent men, we could neither do good nor prevent wrong.

Mr. SERGEANT concluded amid the hearty applause of the meeting, and the Hon. W. C. PRESTON, United States Senator from South Carolina, was loudly called for, who came forward amid the cheers of the company.

Mr. PRESTON expressed the high degree of pleasure which he felt in once more meeting his Whig brethren of the city of Philadelphia. It was, he said, five years since he had visited the city on the invitation of those whom he had now the pleasure of meeting. He then stood side by side with men whose lead he was proud to follow—his distinguished colleague, a Senator from Mississippi, a Senator from Alabama, a Senator from Louisiana, and members of the House of Representatives from his own State. Those gentlemen were now mostly estranged from him. It was unnecessary to go into causes, but they had been such as to leave him standing alone, the solitary Whig member of the United States Senate South of the Potomac.

But the cause which he supported was the same now that it was in 1834; he stood upon the same ground, maintained the same principles, and battled against the same abuses of power and Executive usurpation now that he did then; and, by the help of God, he would maintain that ground and fight that battle to the last, flinch who might.

He alluded to the severe contest which the Whigs in Congress had been compelled to sustain. It required all their exertions to keep the ruinous measures of the Administration in check; they could do little else; they had prevented much evil by defeating the sub-Treasury bill, but they could do no more. Even under the defeat of that bill—its suspension, for it was not yet killed, only scotched—the country began to rise from its depressed state, and to exert her energies. But, if this were the case, when the career of the present Administration has been only checked, what might not be expected when the Whigs should displace the present powers that be, and be able to act efficiently, and to carry out their conservative principles! We should then see the whole country rise, and expand, and teem with prosperity. Industry would find encouragement and protection, the shackles would be removed from commerce, confidence would be restored, and no man would have cause to fear any fatal blow to his prospects from the Government, which was not now the case, and had not been for many years past.

Mr. P. urged upon the Whigs the necessity of being UNITED. They must sustain the broad principles of whigism, the only *ism*, he said, by which they could sustain themselves. If they were *united*, they might look forward to certain triumph. He as fully believed, if they stood by their principles, and pressed forward in the good cause shoulder to shoulder, they would come off victorious, as he believed in an allwise and overruling Providence. But if they did not, defeat was *certain*—it was vain to talk of *victory* without UNION.

Tennessee, he said, was with us, Georgia was with us, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi were with us, and Virginia was coming, if she had not already come; and what, he asked, had brought them to us! The *principles*—the broad, the catholic, the conservative principles of whigism. These principles had sent a WISE, of Virginia, a DAWSON, of Georgia, a PRENTISS, of Mississippi, a BELL, of Tennessee, and a STANLY, of North Carolina, to Congress, and nobly did they sustain the glorious cause."

Yes, he repeated, it is Whig *principles*, and Whig principles alone, which has brought so many of the Southern States to sustain that banner, and to array themselves against this destructive Administration. I implore you then, he said, one and all, as you regard the success of these principles and this cause, to stand by them and maintain them as the last hope of the nation. Do not suffer any division; let us rally under the same banner, and, supporting the constitutional rights of *all* sections of the country, stand by each other. Then our success will be certain.

Mr. P. said it did not perhaps become him to speak, in this place, of *men;* but, as the Whig flag could not be sustained without a hand to hold it aloft when raised, he must be indulged in a remark or two upon this subject. The flag under which we rally, he said, is a noble, a broad and expanded one, and proud we are of it; it should be placed in a hand worthy of it, and able to spread it forth upon the breeze. That hand is the hand of HENRY CLAY. To him, and to no other man, must our banner be entrusted, if we would see it gloriously floating aloft in proud and triumphant victory.

Mr. CLAY, he said, was a noble man. He, himself, came into the Senate with strong prejudices against him. He had warmly opposed him long before he knew him. In the Senate he found himself by his side—he watched him with a suspicious eye—but his prejudices had gradually given way before the power of truth; and, from being a suspicious opponent, he would frankly confess he had become an admirer of the man. It was not his eloquence—that was well known—it was not the great services which he had rendered his country, and which must be familiar to all, that won him; but it was his noble nature—his fearless support of what his judgment told him was *right*, regardless of consequences, that called forth his admiration. No man ever looked danger in the eye with a more determined, unblenching countenance, when in the pursuit of truth, or the sustainment of right, than HENRY CLAY. (*Great cheering.*) This he spoke of his own knowledge. He had seen him standing, as it were, upon the very edge of a political gulf, down which, apparently, a single step must plunge him. I have seen him (said Mr. P.) look into the gulf with a fixed, yet unblenching eye, and, with all its consequences before him, take the step which he thought DUTY required. Such a man is HENRY CLAY. (*Cheers.*)

I have heard him utter, said Mr. PRESTON, in his closet, sentiments which, had they fallen from the lips of one of the ancients of Greece or Rome, would have been repeated with admiration to the present day. On one occasion, (continued Mr. P.) he did me the honor to send for and consult with me. It was in reference to a step he was about to take, and which will, perhaps, come to your minds without more direct allusions. After stating what he proposed, I suggested whether there would not be danger in it, whether such a course would not injure his own prospects, as well as those of the Whig party in general. His reply was, "I did not send for you to ask what might be the effect of the proposed move on my *prospects*, but whether it was *right;* 'I HAD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."

Such sentiments as these indicate the loftiness of the man, and the high purposes of his soul; and they should call forth the admiration and the confidence of the Nation. They point to him as the most worthy to wield her destinies. I avow myself, therefore, for HENRY CLAY. I will not say I *believe* the Whigs will be defeated unless they rally as one man, in a solid phalanx, around him and their principles. I KNOW it. It is inevitable. But if they do thus rally, their triumph is certain. May it be my lot to congratulate you hereafter upon your victory, rather than condole with you, and mourn with the country on your defeat!

Mr. HOFFMAN, of New York, and Mr. WISE, of Virginia, were called for, but it did not appear that they were in the room.

We took no notes of any speeches, and occupied a position not favorable to hearing. We must not, therefore, be considered as attempting to give more than a sketch of the eloquent remarks of the two distinguished speakers.

When Mr. PRESTON mentioned the name of HENRY CLAY in connexion with the Whig banner, there was an outburst of feeling that told of the hold which that great man had on the affections of the meeting. Three times three they cheered, and then asked for "one more," before they allowed the speaker to proceed. It was a gratifying occasion, and will be productive of good.

On motion of Mr. B. BADGER, the Association adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next, at seven o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, Northern Liberties.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

A "CLOSING SCENE" IN THE SENATE.

From the House I returned to "the other end of the Capitol," (as the Congressional phrase is,) and found the Senate still in session, and several members in a state of excitement, which formed a striking contrast with the tranquil repose and listlessness which prevailed in the chamber, when I left it sometime before. The cause of this unusual excitement was the overbearing and insolent conduct of two or three Senators who undertook to set up their will against the wishes of majorities in both Houses, and attempted to dictate to the presiding officer his duty. The subject upon which this outbreak of sheer insolence was made, was a joint resolution providing for the distribution of certain copies of the Madison papers, which had been taken up from the table, passed and sent to the House of Representatives, where it was promptly agreed to. Messrs. Wright and Benton had determined that this resolution should not be acted on. But it happened (from what cause I will not now speculate,) that they had not noticed it, and they knew nothing of its having been taken up even until it was brought back from the House with a message expressing the concurrence of that body. Then Messrs. Wright and Benton flew into a rage; and the former took it upon himself to say that the resolution had not been properly acted upon. This remark in itself was highly disrespectful to the Senate—but the tone in which it was uttered made it grossly offensive and insulting—besides there was not the slightest ground for it. There was nothing irregular in the progress of the resolution through either House. On the contrary there were at least 3 motions connected with it in the Senate alone, on each of which the question was formally propounded by the Chair, and decided in the affirmative. In the first place it was necessary to suspend the rules, before the resolution was taken up at all. On that the question was put and decided. Then the resolution went through the ordinary stages of legislative enactment. Next it became necessary to suspend the rules in order to send it to the House. All these escaped the attention of Messrs. Wright and Benton. Why did they not make objection at some of these stages? They were perhaps attending to pleasanter things. Yet after this negligence they had the hardihood to stand up and impute to the Senate impropriety and irregularity—as if the resolution had been smuggled through!

Mr. Wright further. He strode across the Chamber to the Secretary's desk, and hectored the clerks in a very improper and irregular manner; and afterwards threatened the Secretary, telling him that he would be held responsible if he distributed the papers under this resolution.

Mr. Southard rebuked in a spirited manner the use of this offensive language to the Secretary. He said the Senate, and the Senate alone, was responsible. What the Secretary would do, would of course only be in compliance with the order of the Senate. Several other members noticed this insult to a very estimable officer in proper terms.

Benton was even more insolent than Wright. His natural qualities were brought out in full developement. With the most domineering air possible, he told the President that he had no right to sign the resolution;—and he swelled and fumed, and swaggered about his fixed and unalterable determination to defeat the measure by insisting that the 25th Congress had expired.

The President (Mr. King) did not regard this bluster, but signed the resolution, and informed the Senate of the fact.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, joined Wright and Benton in their attempts to set at defiance the will of both Houses. He declaimed against the right of the President to sign the resolution, in his usual style.

The most disgusting part of the whole affair was, that Benton accompanied his exhibition with professions of an anxious desire to preserve harmony in these closing hours, and that all the members of the Senate might part on the most friendly terms with each other.

Mr. Tallmadge, in the course of a scathing speech against these would-be dictators, told Benton that the harmony he wanted now was like that which he has ever struggled to promote in "the party," the harmony in which he would have every thing his own way!

Judge White, who stood at his post to the last minute, when many younger Senators had gone to bed, made some excellent remarks in favor of the resolution, and insisted that the Senate might remain in session till 12 o'clock M. on the 4th of March.

Allen and Benton made several unsuccessful motions to adjourn. Some one asked who was to carry the resolution to the President for his signature. Mr. Foster of Tennessee said that Mr. Merrick and himself intended to perform that task.

It was now three o'clock in the morning. No carriage could be got: but those two gentlemen procured horses, and rode to the White House. They had an interview with the President in his Chamber. He was in bed. They delivered their message—and the President requested them to leave the resolution, which was done accordingly and Messrs. Foster and Merrick took their leave. While they were absent from the Senate, Mr. Walker of Mississippi gave Benton a castigation which that worthy will not soon forget: and finished one of the severest speeches I ever heard in Congress by declaring that the respect he felt for the Senate alone restrained him from telling the member from Missouri what he thought of him on the spot; but he would take an opportunity out of the Senate to let him know his opinion of his character, and of the course he had thought fit to pursue.

Mr. Norvell also commented in strong terms on the dictatorial tone assumed by Benton and Wright, and declared his determination to resist all such attempts by these men to take every thing into their own hands.—The conversation of several members of the Administration party showed still greater feeling on the subject than had been publickly expressed. They talked of Benton and Wright undertaking to dragoon them into their views.

SPEAKER POLK.

Mr. Wise, in a late Speech in reply to Mr. Gray of New York, spoke as follows:

"He (Mr. Gray) says the Speaker himself has been denounced as a supple tool of the Executive. Yes the Speaker has been told to his face worse than that. *You and I* know (Mr. Speaker) what I said. Another gentleman (Mr. ADAMS) in my eye knows. Whenever I had been arraigned, I would have given the reasons why I took the Speaker by the arm as he was leaving that chair, and said to him, "*You are the petty tool of a tyrant!*" Did I mean merely to insult him? No, no. The Speaker was not my man. No, I discharged a high and solemn duty; I defended the freedom of debate, the forms intended to preserve it. When I found the Executive presiding *every where*—when I found the President sitting *there*, (pointing to the chair,) as well as upon the throne in the White House—overstepping the constitutional walls of partition between the co-ordinate departments of Government—encroaching, by silent corruption, upon the province of this House—I spoke out, as Brutus did in Rome, or as Sydney would in England. I will speak or die on all such occasions. It is a duty, and lawful in a Republic.

"What! shall the Representatives of the People, when they witness corruption or usurpation here, fail to speak out their indignation, or speak only in honied phrases, lest their words be unpalatable to *Court* taste, or grate upon the ears of the palace! Must we not call *d faulters* thieves—those who connive at their dishonesty, corrupt—minions and panders of power, tools—servile, crouching sycophants, who barter every thing for place; slaves—because, forsooth, terms are not gentle! when *patriotism* demands always the plain *truth?* The gentleman from New York and I have been trained in different schools. I do not admit that there is *"scandalum magnatum"* in this land. When I see the daring or insidious invasion of the freedom and independence of legislation attempted, I will denounce the invader, and denounce the principle of invasion. Why! Because I love the Government, and prefer its preservation for my children, better than I love any man who breathes. I forget *persons*, am heedless of personalities in the struggle to maintain our institutions; and I often feel the necessity imposed on me to "call things by their right names." I am responsible always, personally and legally, for the language I employ! I bow to the law and the judgment of my peers."

THE CENSUS.

The law passed by Congress for taking the Census next year, is published in the Globe, of the 6th instant. It is long—but the following is a full though brief abstract of it:

SEC. 1. directs the Marshals under the direction of the Secretary of State, to cause an enumeration of all inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, within their districts, distinguishing—First, The sex of all free white persons. Secondly, The ages of all under 5—under 10—under 15—under 20—and then under each successive 10 to 100. Thirdly, The number of deaf and dumb free whites under 14—under 25—and of 25 and upwards; also the number of blind—of insane and of idiots—specifying how many of the last two are a public charge.

Free colored persons, or colored persons bound to service for a term or for life, are to be enumerated, the sexes distinguished, and the ages under 10—under 24—under 36—under 55—and under 100 to be noted. Also, the number, without regard to age, of deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiots, and how many of the last two are a public charge.

The Marshals to appoint assistants, who, as well as the Marshals, are to be sworn to a faithful performance of duty, which is to consist in inquiring, personally, at every dwelling within the district, or of the head of each family, as to the facts required to be certified.

The enumeration is to commence on 1st Jan., 1840, and to be completed in ten months. Each assistant to make two copies of his returns to the Marshal.

SEC. II. imposes a penalty of $200 on any assistant, for neglect or falsification in making his returns.

SEC. III. requires the Marshal to file one copy of each assistant's return with the Clerk of his District; also an attest copy of his aggregate return to the State Department—the other copy, with the original aggregate, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by 1st December, 1840.—Penalty for failure in any of these acts on the part of the Marshal 1,000 dollars.

SEC. IV. establishes the pay of assistants thus: For every 100 persons returned, if resident in the county $2—if in a town or city of more than 3,000 persons, at the same rate for 3,000—and then for 300 persons returned over that number, $2. When, however, from the scarceness of population, this compensation is inadequate, the Marshal may allow not exceeding $2 50 on every 100 returned. The payment not to be made to assistants till he shall have sworn that he has faithfully executed his duties as prescribed by this act.

The compensation of the Marshals varies according to Districts. For the District of North Carolina, it is $450.

SEC. V. Every person whose usual place of abode on said 1st June shall be in any family, to be returned as of that family. The name of every inhabitant, without any settled place of residence, to be entered in the schedule; persons occasionally absent, to be enumerated at the place of their usual abode.

SEC VI. Every free person, more than 16 years old, although not head of a family, bound under a penalty of $20 to render, if required, a true answer, so far as he or she can, to the questions of the assistant, touching these matters, and according to knowledge, to give an account of every person belonging to the family.

SEC. VII. Each assistant, before making his return to the Marshal, to cause the schedule containing the number of inhabitants in his district, to be posted in two of the most public places within the district, for each of which he is to receive $6 compensation.

SEC. VIII. Secretary of State to transmit instructions, forms, and blanks, to the Marshals.

SEC. IX and X refer merely to details of execution.

SEC. XI. Secretary of State, when the Marshal's returns are all received, to direct the Printers of Congress to print ten thousand copies of the aggregates for the use of Congress. This section also prohibits the Marshals from receiving any fee, or reward, or portion of pay, from the assistants they appoint, under penalty of $500.

SEC. XII allows Marshals the amount of postages paid by them in connection with this business.

SEC. XIII we publish entire.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid marshals and their assistants shall also take a census of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for revolutionary or military services, stating their names and ages; and also shall collect and return in statistical tables under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished, all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country, as shall be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President to prepare such forms, regulations, and instructions, as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. XIV. and last, appropriates $20,000 for carrying the act into execution.

It will devolve upon the Twenty-Sixth Congress, at its second and short session, from 1st December, 1840, to 4th March, 1841—to determine anew the ratio of representation under this Tenth Census.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE GREAT APPEAL CASE FROM THE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States on this important cause was pronounced on Saturday.

We are happy to say that the decision of the learned Bench is such as it was the end of Mr. Webster's argument to bring about.

The judgments rendered in three cases by the Circuit Court in Alabama are all *reversed*. The Opinion of a majority of the Court was read by the Chief Justice, and we understand it as maintaining these propositions:

1. That, by the comity of Nations, Corporations can *contract*, as well as *sue*, in other nations as well as in that in which they exist, or by whose Government they are created.

2. That this comity exists, in a still stronger degree, between States connected together as are the States of this Union.

3. That the Constitution and Laws of Alabama establish no such *policy* as is infringed by the purchase and sale of bills of exchange within her limits by the agents of foreign Corporations.

4. An admission that there are some rights of citizens of other States, secured by the Constitution, of which a State cannot divest them. This was not the ground of the decision, but was intended, as we suppose, to be, in legal phrase, the *exclusion of a conclusion.*

Mr. Justice Baldwin gave a separate and very elaborate opinion in favor of reversal, but putting his judgment on the rights of the parties, under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Justice McKinley adhered to the opinions expressed by him in the Court below.

The Supreme Court—Ended its annual Session on Saturday last, on which day the CHIEF JUSTICE was again on the Bench, from which he had been detained for several days by severe indisposition.—*Nat. Intel.*

DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

The following account of this flourishing new county, (formerly a part of Rowan,) is extracted from a communication in the last Western Carolinian:—

The county is bounded North by Surry, East by the Yadkin river, which separates it from Davidson, (which was also a part of Rowan,) South by the Yadkin, which separates it from Rowan, and West by Iredell.

From North to South, by a line drawn centrally through the county, the distance is 22 miles, and from East to West 21 miles; it contains 17 square miles, valued at $482,630, and since its erection into a new county, it has increased in valuation $113,793.

The present number of inhabitants are near 10,000, and of this number, there are 1,400 polls, and about 1,000 legal voters. It also contains 21 grist and flouring mills, 20 saw mills, and 55 distilleries, several of which are in operation on an extensive scale. These are supposed to produce, at the least computation, 150 thousand gallons of whiskey and brandy, which, if you take 50 cents, the average price, will amount annually to $75,000. Besides the richness of soil, and vast productions of corn, cotton, tobacco, whiskey, rye, and oats, with which it abounds, it presents other advantages, equal, if not superior, to any in this region of country,—I mean water-power and a healthy climate. Its location is a suitable distance from the high altitudes of the mountainous region, and also from the low marshy grounds of the seaboard, to render the climate healthy,—the temperature, therefore, is a medium between the extremes, subject to less of the rigor of winter, and heat of summer, than any other latitude in the United States.

With regard to the water-privileges in this county, I can only repeat what I have already stated, that, considering the raw materials, surplus provisions, soil and climate, it stands pre-eminent.—There are now 41 seats occupied for milling purposes;—that there are more, there can be no doubt, and valuable ones too.

Among the most important now in operation, are Col. Harbin's and Thos. Foster's on Dutchman creek,—Mr. Caleb Curfuse's on Hunting creek, and Mr. C. Fisher's on the South Yadkin. The three former are excellent privileges and can be adapted to the purposes of manufacturing. The latter, excepting perhaps, the Fullenwider shoals, on the South Catawba river, which I have never seen, is unquestionably the best in the State of North Carolina. It is situated about five miles from Mocksville, and ten or eleven from Salisbury.

The South Yadkin is a never-failing stream; rises in the mountains, and furnishes water enough at Richmond Hill for twenty or thirty mills, or manufacturing establishments.

The fall from the head of the shoals to the place where the grist mill stands, is 23 feet, and between the race and the river is room enough for the erection of any number of mills. Mr. Fisher is now putting up an extensive foundry there, and intends, I understand, to establish, in connection with it, a machine shop, for making all kinds of machinery for cotton, wool, &c.

By looking at the map of North Carolina, it will be seen that this water-power is in the centre of the most populous part of the State. North of it is a most fertile country for raising all kinds of grain and growing wool, and South of it the cotton region spreads out, which together present a most cheering prospect to the manufacturer and the mechanic. In short, I consider this location and power to be one of the best positions to build up a large manufacturing town South of the Potomac. *Nature* has pointed out the spot, and *nature* will prevail over art.

Deep River.—This stream presents facilities for operating machinery which begin to be well appreciated by the capitalists of Randolph. We perceive, by the Citizen, that the seat of the Randolph Manufacturing Company, has been dignified with the name of *Franklinsville*, and that the progress of the company in the erection of an extensive cotton factory is flattering. This situation is about two miles below the Cedar Falls Factory which has been for a year or two in successful operation. The capital invested in these two establishments (owned entirely, we believe, by residents of the adjacent country) is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

The never-failing water power which Deep River affords; the inexhaustible forests of pine timber, for building, on the adjacent ridges; and the facility of access from the cotton growing sections of the south and west, combine to render this one of the most important manufacturing districts in the State.

How sensibly would these establishments feel the advantages of a railroad, penetrating westward into the country of the *raw material*, and affording an outlet by Fayetteville to the coast!—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The past two weeks have presented an interesting appearance of business and commercial bustle in our town. The streets have been crowded with wagons, bringing in cotton to the Factory—a literal mountain of bales accumulating before Mr. Humphreys' warehouse. Upwards of seven hundred and seventy-five bales have been received, for which the proprietor has been paying out more than *thirty-two thousand dollars*, cash! The price, we understand, ranged from 13 to 15, according to quality.

Where is the inland town, south of the Potomac, that can boast of a heavier business transaction than this?

When, before the spirit of manufacturing and domestic improvement was aroused, could the planter get the market price for cotton at his own door?

Greensborough Patriot.

It has heretofore escaped our recollection, to notice the erection of a new *paper manufactory* in our part of the State; that of *Messrs. Hill* and *Mosteller* near Lincolnton. The paper which we are now printing on is from this establishment, and is, as will be seen, of an excellent quality, considering the fact of its being made at the start. The proprietors inform us that when they shall have more fully completed their arrangements, they will be enabled to make a finer and better article. We have another establishment near us that has lately been refitted and is now in operation: that of *Mr. Blum* near Salem, in Stokes county, which also manufactures a very excellent article.

Western Carolinian.

A Whig "Cobbler and Tinker," in the U. S. Senate.—It is stated in the Brookville (Inda.) American, that John Henderson, who has recently been elected to the United States Senate by the Whig Legislature of Mississippi, was formerly a resident of Brookfield, where he carried on the trade of *shoe making*. He afterwards removed to Cincinnati, attended school for a short time and then engaged in the study of the law. From thence he removed to Mississippi, became distinguished in his profession, married an heiress, acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens in his talents and integrity, and is now selected to one of the most important offices in the government. Mr. Henderson's career is thus far highly honorable to him, and admirably illustrates the republican character of our institutions.

N. Y. Express.

A MERRY POSTMASTER.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.,
February 15, 1839.

I see a late Standard wishes its friends to furnish the editor with the political character of the several postmasters in their neighborhoods. I learn from the words of the Standard that it *requests* its friends to give the information, and from the word neighborhood, I suppose, it means all little country post offices all the way to Buncombe, as well as towns or cities. We, the little country postmasters, do not go into office on any party ground, as Jackson-Van Buren men or Whigs. We are selected by the neighborhood, at the proper place, for the office, and as the pay is nothing, and we give our attention merely for the accommodation of our neighbors, it will be like the bear's tail, NO BIG THINGS, if upon a full return there should be as many or more Whigs than Vanites. Yours, respectfully,

R. DEAVER,
A Buncombe postmaster.

P. S.—One thing I forgot to tell you, that is, how we collect postage in Buncombe. We do not get hard money here. The best postage change for letters I have ever found is chickens.

If the letter is 6 cts., we take a half grown chicken.
If do 10 do a grown one.
If do 12½ do a full blood rooster.
If do 18¾ do two full grown pullets.
If do 25 do two full grown laying hens.

But we always pay the contractors in such as suits them, without any defalcation. R. D.

ALWAYS TEACH SOMETHING, AND BUT ONE THING AT A TIME.

[*From "Practical Education, by Maria Edgeworth and Richard Lovell Edgeworth."*]

"Children who have the habit of listening to words without understanding them, yawn and writhe with manifest symptoms of disgust, whenever they are compelled to hear sounds which convey no ideas to their minds. All supernumerary words should be avoided in cultivating the power of attention.

"A few years ago, a gentleman brought two Esquimaux to London. He wished to amuse, and at the same time to astonish them, with the magnificence of the metropolis. For this purpose, after having equipped them like English gentlemen, he took them out one morning, to walk through the streets of London. They walked for several hours in silence; they expressed neither pleasure nor admiration at any thing they saw. When their walk was ended, they appeared uncommonly melancholy and stupified. As soon as they got home, they sat down, with their elbows upon their knees, and hid their faces between their hands. The only words they could be brought to utter were, 'Too much smoke—too much noise—too much houses—too much men—too much every thing.'

"Some people who attend public lectures on natural philosophy, with the expectation of being much amused and instructed, go home with feelings similar to those of the poor Esquimaux; they feel that they have had too much of every thing. The lecturer has not had time to explain his terms, nor to repeat them till they are distinct in the memory of his audience. With children, every mode of instruction must be hurtful, which fatigues attention: therefore a skilful instructer will, as much as possible, avoid the manner of teaching, to which the public lecturer is in some degree compelled by his situation."

EDUCATION THE DUTY OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Extract from an Address delivered before the Beverly Mechanics' Association. By Robert Rantoul, Jr. Esq.

Of late, the prominent element of power in society has been the influence of public information acting through the medium of public opinion. This influence can be developed in a wholesome form only by the general, well-advised, and thorough Education of the whole People. Intelligence and Virtue are the only safe foundation of Republics. This is a truism which has been so often repeated that we have almost ceased to feel its force. It is not the less important to remember, and to act as if we had not forgotten, that they constitute the only basis upon which free institutions can be established, administered and perpetuated. When I consider these truths, I am solemnly impressed with the undoubting conviction that universal education may be justly deemed the Palladium of our civil liberty and social well-being. Our government is eminently a popular government. The people are sovereign, not only in theory but in practice. To their suffrages is the final appeal on every question, and this appeal is more frequent and more direct with each succeeding year.

Every man, therefore, among us, is called upon to pass his judgment upon the most complicated problems of political science. Ought he not to understand that which he must decide! And how can he understand these often abstruse and really difficult questions without a knowledge of the particular facts in the case before him, and correct general information upon political economy, statistics, moral philosophy, history, the nature, attributes, and mode of operation of civil government, and above all the nature of man! These are essential to intelligent legislation, and with us every voter is a legislator, for he chooses his representatives with express reference to their opinions upon a thousand matters which he has already settled in his own mind.

What then! Should any conscientious citizen shun the duties of his station! Should he abdicate his high prerogative! In vain would he seek to transfer to others the responsibility which devolves upon himself. He is an integral portion of the government of his country, and its offices he must discharge well or ill, for the common weal, or for the common wo, until death releases him from his obligations. Let him not fold his arms, cry, Who is sufficient for these things! and, with reckless indifference, float just where the current may drift him. The public interests committed to his care, are not of that trivial value, that he may listlessly let them pass, and not be greatly wanting to fulfil the allotted part which in the great harmony of the universe was fitted for his performance; nor can he separate happiness from duty, nor satisfy his conscience till he has accomplished his mission of citizenship; neither is his own fate independent of the community, nor is he unaffected by its fortunes and character. Innumerable ties connect him with society. Countless sympathies, growing out of every relation of life, sway him to and fro, so that the commonwealth suffers no detriment in which he is not harmed, nor can rejoice in a blessing, in which he does not participate. No private good can be secured without those same qualities of courage, independence, energy and perseverance, which are requisite and sufficient for his task of public good.

Let him, then, rouse all his manhood for the conflict with indolence and ignorance. Let him qualify himself, by assiduous application to the sources of knowledge, by ceaseless efforts to acquire and perfect habits of usefulness, by exhibiting a praiseworthy and profitable example, to act well the part of a good citizen, instead of deserting that honorable post in which it has pleased Providence to place him.

But he is not posted in a stationary location. He is ranked among the onward host. Every man, as a man, because of the nature of his being, has a right to expect, and is bound to attempt, the advancement and improvement of his being. Every American citizen enjoys this hope, and incurs this obligation, with comparatively few impediments in the way of fulfilling them.

There is a fellow down East so powerful in the arms, that he is employed to *squeeze tar out of pine knots.*

FROM FLORIDA.

From an officer of the Army arrived from Florida, we learn that Lieut. Mackall, of the 1st artillery, a few days since, was shot at by Indians while on Biscayen Beach, and received two balls through the body, but we are pleased to learn that the wounds are not considered mortal. He was in company with Captain Trathen, of the Poinsett, and his men were about two hundred yards distant at the time. The savages fired from a thicket and escaped.

We regret to state, also, that Major Noel, of the 6th infantry, shot himself accidentally with his own pistol a few days since while on a scouting party against Indians, a few of whom were taken prisoners. Major N. had his pistol cocked, and it going off unexpectedly, inflicted on him a dangerous wound.—*Georgian.*

We understand that an officer of the General Government will be here in about 3 weeks, to survey the waters of the Cape Fear and ascertain their fitness for the establishment of a Navy Yard.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

The Governor of Pennsylvania transmitted an angry message to the Legislature of that State on Thursday last, announcing that the loan of one million two hundred thousand dollars, authorised by a recent act of the Legislature, had not been taken, and that not a single proposal for it had been received. The Governor declares in the most positive terms that this is all owing to a combination amongst the Banks of the State to destroy the credit of Pennsylvania, and embarrass her fiscal operations. He calls upon the Legislature to sell out all the stock the State owns in Banks, and to dissolve, at once, all connection, of every description, with the faithless institutions who have conspired against its character and credit. The Governor, however, omits to inform the Legislature that, by the provisions of the law incorporating the Bank of the U. States, that institution is bound to lend the State the sum required at four per cent. interest, and that, had he applied to that Bank, he could have obtained it, at that low rate, without delay. The other banks of the State, aware of this provision, and all, probably, using their capitals to better advantage than loaning money in large sums at five per cent., did not consider it worth while to come forward, and this omission the Loco Foco Governor calls a conspiracy. It is amusing to note the various forms which this disease of Loco Focoism takes on. In the case of Governor Porter it is a clear *Bankophobia.—Baltimore Chronicle.*

NEW YORK, March 12.

We yesterday recorded the failure of the Michigan Banks. To-day we extract the following announcement from "Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter:"—

"The Southwark Savings Bank, and the Pennsylvania Savings Bank, of this city, yesterday suspended the redemption of their notes."

The position of financial affairs in the United States is, at this time, very similar to that in which they were placed in the fall of 1836, a few months previous to the suspension. This arises from various causes; but principally from the aspect of the Maine boundary affair at the present moment. These have derived their most serious features from the policy pursued by the whig members of Congress at the close of the recent session. The violence and heat of the war speeches have given a *tone to the* question that narrows it down to a point that renders its amicable adjustment at least exceedingly difficult. Should England construe the demonstrations on the part of this country into a threat, she may stand upon her dignity; in which case there is no alternative but a war.

The conviction of this has caused capitalists and banking institutions to pause in their operations. Our banks for the last ten days have done literally nothing, and have in that time effected an aggregate decrease in loans of near $3,000 000. This course is the result of the deliberations of the directors in the bank parlors. These meetings are held daily to consider the present and future state of the market, as influenced by the contingency of a war. The same state of things, emanating from the same cause, exists in Philadelphia, and forms the true ground on which may be referred the failure of the above institutions, as well as the failure on the part of the executive of that state to dispose of the stocks authorized by the legislature. Should the recommendation of the Governor to force the sales of the bank stock owned by the state, be carried into effect, a panic must be the result. Money in that city is now worth from 1 to 1½ per cent. per month for short loans, and the best securities at long dates cannot be negotiated.—*Herald.*

Some of the other papers do not give such discouraging accounts of the money matters of New York and Philadelphia. The Express for instance says the Banks are discounting pretty liberally, and it is certain that stocks are again on the rise, after a considerable depression.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says,—

"We see mention made, under the head of Bank Failures, of the closing of two Savings Banks in Philadelphia. The two mentioned were small unincorporated companies; their failure or success has nothing to do with the business of the city."

THE SEA'S BOTTOM.

The bottom of the basin of the sea seems to have inequalities like those of the surface of the continents. Were it dried up, it would present valleys and plains. It is covered almost throughout by an immense quantity of testaceous animals, or those which have shells, intermixed with sand and gravel. The bottom of the Adriatic Sea is composed of a compact bed of shells, several hundred feet in thickness. A celebrated diver, employed to descend into the Strait of Messina, saw there, with horror, enormous polypi attached to the rocks, the arms of which, being several feet long, were more than sufficient to strangle a man. In many seas, the eye perceives nothing but a bright, sandy, plain bottom, extending for several hundred miles without an interesting object. But in others, particularly in the Red Sea, it is very different; the whole body of this extensive bed of water is, literally speaking, a forest of submarine plants and corals, formed by insects for their habitation, sometimes branching out to a great extent. Here are seen the madrepores, sponges, mosses, sea-mushrooms, and various other things covering every bottom. The bed of many parts of the sea near America presents a very different though a very beautiful appearance. This is covered with vegetables, which make it look as green as a meadow; and beneath are thousands of turtle and other sea animals feeding thereon. There are some places of the sea where no bottom has yet been found; still, it is not bottomless. The mountains of continents seem to correspond with what are called the abysses of the sea. The highest mountains do not rise above 25,000 feet; and, allowing for the effects of the elements, some suppose that the sea is not beyond 36,000 feet in depth. Lord Mulgrave used in the Northern Ocean a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out, along with it, cable rope to the length of 4,686 feet, without finding the bottom. But the greatest depth hitherto sounded was by Captain Scoresby, who, in the Greenland Seas, could find no bottom with 1,208 fathoms, or 7,200 feet of line. According to Laplace, its mean depth is about two miles, which, supposing the generally received estimates to be correct as to the proportion the extent of the water bears to the dry land on the earth's surface, would make about two hundred and eighty millions of cubic feet of water.—*Rev. C. Williams' Works.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1839.

COTTON.—Sales here at 13 to 14. The article is rather dull, owing to the fall of prices throughout the country.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Some rogue, not having the fear of the press before his eyes, broke into our Book Store on Sunday night last, and carried off some two or three dollars of loose silver change which he found in the till. The rogue is evidently a hard-money man, or else the unrivalled success with which he has prosecuted the business of his profession, lately, has made him a little particular about the kind of funds which he is willing to take. A number of ragged cent bills issued by the great State of South Carolina, were rejected in disgust.—He does not appear to be a literary character, for we miss no books.

Nota Bene.—Some of our friends have suggested that the reason no books were stolen, was, that the prices marked in them are *so low* that the fellow thought they were not worth stealing.

Postscript.—It is supposed that the rogue is practising preparatory to a descent upon the Town Constables and Police generally. We hope the citizens will be called out to protect the premises of "the indefatigables," as the New York editors call them.

Postscript 2d.—The fellow has gone to fountain head, sure enough. Our worthy Magistrate of Police found this morning that his office had been entered in the course of last night, and that a regular examination of all his papers had been made. A candle was lighted, and the whole operation appears to have been performed with great deliberation and skill. As before, however, it was rather a water haul, as there was only about two dollars in the desk, and the fellow seems to have had as little relish for physic as for literature.

THE WILMINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE.—The first number of Mr. Brown's new paper at Wilmington, has come to hand, and we take pleasure in welcoming it as an able and efficient coworker in the cause of the State and of sound political principles. We have rarely met with a more sensible or better written article than the Editor's address on issuing his first paper.

THE MAILS.—Our receipts of papers by yesterday's mail may serve as a fair sample of the condition of things under Amos Kendall's administration of the Department which, of all others, is the most important to the business and comfort of the people. We received as follows: Boston papers of the 13th March; Hartford of the 14th, New York of the 9th, 12th, 14th and 15th; Philadelphia of the 15th and 16th; Baltimore of the 13th; Washington of the 16th; Richmond of the 15th; &c.

But it will be seen below that others are worse off than we. That is some comfort, at all events, since misery loves company:—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DERANGEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

The transportation of the Mail Southward from Washington has never at any time been in a state of such derangement and irregularity as at present. The newspaper mail for Norfolk some time ago ceased to arrive at all; when, suddenly, one day, *eleven* mails were received at once. From Raleigh (N. C.) a letter of the 10th instant states that no newspaper had been received there since the 28th ultimo, except a straggling National Intelligencer of the 5th instant. And now we learn from Norfolk that the mail for that place is as irregular as ever. We call the particular attention of the proper officer of the General Post Office to the following paragraph.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON, MARCH 12.

What has become of the Richmond and Washington papers! There is outrageous neglect somewhere. The Washington papers have almost ceased to be of any value. They are weeks behind-hand.

MR. FOSTER'S MARBLE YARD.—We had occasion yesterday to look into this establishment, and were so struck with the remarkable elegance of the workmanship, as well as of the material employed by Mr. Foster, that we cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers in this place and neighboring towns and country, who may have occasion to require work in his line.

Within a few doors of this yard, is another establishment, much better known, having been in successful operation for a number of years. We allude to the Carriage Manufactory of Messrs. Gardner & McKethan, where very elegant Carriages of all descriptions are made, from the heaviest Poast Coach, down to the lightest sulky. They employ a large number of hands, and we were glad to see that their work is not permitted to accumulate on their hands. It is becoming more and more the fashion to encourage our own mechanics, instead of sending to the North for every thing one wants, from a carriage down to a coat or pair of boots.

THE CENSUS LAW.—As all our readers are interested in this law, and much trouble will be saved some months hence by an acquaintance with its provisions, we have copied an abstract, to which we refer.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Ohio is going ahead of her older sisters in the school system. Under her Common School law at least 1000 school houses have been built, or are now being built. A late report says that emigration *to* Ohio has received a new spur by the adoption of the system.

THE DOSE OPERATES.—There is some hope of the Raleigh Standard. We good-naturedly reminded the Editor, a week or two ago, of the risk he ran of being regarded as an abolitionist, in consequence of his puffing Dr. Duncan so incessantly, and it is remarkable to see how pleasantly he has taken our hint. His temper, as indicated by his last paper, is so improved that it is doubtful whether it would even turn sweet milk sour. And Dr. Duncan is left to his fate. Not a syllable is uttered about him. His name, even, is not mentioned. We rejoice to find this abandonment of the great leader of the Van Buren abolition party; for we really feared that in default of catching the Doctor himself, his advocate, the most worthy and sweet tempered "Northern Editor with Southern principles," might himself be "ridden upon a rail."

We begin to have some hope that the Standard will yet publish Dr. Duncan's celebrated letter, the authenticity of which is not *now* denied, even by the Standard. He will not publish Mr. Clay's Speech. It would be better to be regarded as an abolitionist at once, than to do Mr. Clay that much justice.

The "New Era," the organ of the Loco Focos in New York, is doing its best to create a run upon the Banks there. It advises its readers to go to the counters of the Banks, and demand specie, under the pretence of an approaching panic and suspension, which, however, it fortunately has not the power to produce.

THE WAR FEVER.—We place, below, several articles on the Maine and New Brunswick border difficulties, of which the one from the last Globe, embracing a pacific letter from Sir John Harvey to Gov. Fairfield, gives room for cheering anticipations of the preservation of peace. Gov. Fairfield, we learn by this morning's mail, has sent a message to the Legislature, favoring Sir John's proposal, with a proviso that Maine keep up a guard, armed or unarmed, to keep off trespassers.

During the past week, rumors of a most belligerent character have poured in from Maine;—of marching of British troops, building forts, &c.;—but one after another they have been contradicted, and the fact appears to be, that Gov. Harvey has taken no one step of a hostile character.

The President has not yet appointed a Special Minister, and it is given out by those in his confidence, that none will be commissioned, until news from England of the effect of past events shall have been received. And then perhaps it may not be necessary to make an appointment at all.

Mr. Webster has written a letter in reply to some questions asked him, in which he qualifies essentially the war tone of his speeches in the Senate. He was understood to have recommended the taking possession of the disputed territory on the 4th of July next, if England did not come to terms before that time. But he explains that he only meant that if proper efforts failed of accomplishing the object by negotiation, it would eventually become necessary to take possession, and alluded to the 4th of July, (not this year,) as a proper day to assert our rights in the last resort.

The President's Message was received in Maine with marked disapprobation, and his recommendation, with that contained in the agreement between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, treated with contempt by all parties. But in a few days the administration Senators and Representatives in Congress arrived, went among the people, and by public addresses and private persuasions, produced a manifest change in public feeling, in favor of moderation and peace. Gen. Scott, too, who was sent on from Washington for the purpose, contributed his quota to the stock of good sense and good feeling, and altogether it was hoped that the difficulties were almost at an end. So may it be.

The New York papers of Saturday last, received this morning, represent public feeling, money matters, stocks, &c., as settling down quietly under the assurance that there will be no war.

FROM THE GLOBE OF SATURDAY LAST.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

We have been permitted to publish the following note from Major General Sir John Harvey to Governor Fairfield, in which the readiness of the former to give effect to the informal agreement entered into between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth is distinctly avowed, and in a commendable spirit:

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
"*Fredericton, N. B., March* 7, 1839.

"Major General Sir John Harvey presents his compliments to Governor Fairfield, and with reference to a communication which he has just received from her Majesty's Minister at Washington, transmitting a 'memorandum' under the joint signatures of Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, containing terms of accommodation, recommended by the Secretary of State and her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, to Governor Fairfield and himself respectively, begs to say, that he will be happy to enter into such amicable communication with Governor Fairfield upon the subject as may conduce to the attainment of the very desirable and important object thereby proposed to be effected.

"Sir John Harvey has answered Mr. Fox's communication by expressing his entire readiness to give effect to the proposed agreement as far as may be dependent upon him.

"His Excellency, Gov. FAIRFIELD," &c.

No decision upon the subject of this note by the authorities of the State of Maine had been made when the last advices of the Government left Augusta. We entertain the most confident hope, however, that the amicable dispositions of Sir John Harvey will be cordially reciprocated by them, and that whatever difficulties may arise in the arrangement of the details for the exercise of a necessary police over the disputed territory, they will be made to yield to a mutual spirit of forbearance and a desire to maintain the peaceful relations of the two countries.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10.

Nova Scotia is boiling all over in the bubbles of war! The little peninsula of barren rocks, and only one glorious valley, is absolutely hissing hot! Our old relations there, who left these once their homes for loyalty, now seem to long to be rushing back to take these United States all by storm. In Assembly, 8,000 men and £100,000 have been put at the disposal of the mother country to aid New Brunswick in driving off the *maniacs* from the disputed territory. This was done by the *blue noses*, as they are called, amid three hearty cheers, even in the Assembly. Hon. J. Uniacke, one of the biggest of the Nova Scotia oratorical guns, made a flaming war speech; "and never before," quoth the Royal Gazette, "have we witnessed such a heart-stirring scene, nor ever before were such cheers heard in our House of Assembly."

The grave Legislative Council regards the doings of Maine "with the deepest indignation," and Sir Colin Campbell, the Governor, has great pleasure in laying sentiments so honorable "at the foot of the throne." War would be a God-send to Nova Scotia. Halifax would be the rendezvous for the army and navy of the British world. Potatoes and herring would be amazingly high. Cod-fish would be eaten on other days than Saturdays. Nova Scotia would dance, and John Bull would foot the bill.

The "War Fever."—The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania have passed a Resolution tendering to the General Government the entire resources of Pennsylvania to sustain the country in any contest in which we may be involved with Great Britain.

A Washington letter writer concludes a letter with this language:

"I may add that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, dined with Mr. Poinsett on Tuesday, and remarked at table that he had not a shadow of doubt that the difficulties between the two countries could, and would, be adjusted without war. I *know* it to be the opinion of Mr. Legare, and Mr. Cushing, whom I place at the very head of our Legislators, for knowledge of diplomacy, that there will be no war. I mean the Legislators of the House of Representatives."

From Canada.—An express from Sir John Harvey, arrived at Montreal, on the 28th ult. The Herald states that the 11th regiment received orders to proceed immediately to New Brunswick, and that two other regiments would follow with the least possible delay.

The Herald, speaking of the probability of a war between the two countries, says, "We know that bets to a considerable amount have been offered by military men, that a portion of the British army will occupy the State of New York before the first of May next."

THE BRANCH MINT.—It will be seen below, that for every dollar coined at the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in this State, the people pay $1 40, being a loss of 40 cents on each dollar of coins. This is "paying dear for the whistle."

Coinage.—Among other methods employed by Benton and his party to give countenance to the hard money humbug, was the establishment of three Branch Mints—severally situated at Charlotte, Dahlonega and New Orleans. It appears by the report of the Directors of the Mint, (says the New York Courier,) that of $1,809,595 in gold, coined in the U. S. there has been coined at Philadelphia $1,622,515; and of $2,333,243 in *silver*, the whole has been coined at Philadelphia, with the exception of $46,243! At the same time, the entire expenditure at the branches, has exceeded that of the mother mint, by some $20,000. The U. S. have paid more to coin $227,000 at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, than for $3,915,515 at the old mint at Philadelphia."

Take a single Branch. That at Charlotte commenced operations in December, 1837. The amount of its coinage to December, 1838, was $84,165. The expenses were, for 1837, $17,466 66—for 1838, $16,000! At this Mint, therefore, the people have paid forty cents for the coinage of every dollar.

Columbia Telescope.

The Standard is still labouring, with zeal worthy of a better cause,—worthy of the cause of truth itself,—to induce its readers to believe Mr. Clay an abolitionist. It is not sufficient for the Standard, that Mr. Clay was born and has always lived in a Slave State; that he has always been a slave holder; that he has constantly opposed the abolitionists; that it was *he* who effected a happy settlement of the Missouri question; and that he recently gave the death blow to abolitionism; as admitted by Mr. Calhoun, his most bitter political enemy;—all these things go for nothing with the Standard. But Mr. Van Buren, who was born and has always lived among abolitionists; who did all he could against the South in that very Missouri question;—has only to *say*, contrary to all his *actions*, that he is opposed to abolition, and the Standard is ready at once almost to deify him. Strange perversion of the force of evidence! or, most wicked attempt to deceive!

The Editor of the Standard, too, a Southron but of yesterday, educated, doubtless, with all the prejudices common in his native State against the South, probably enlisted against the South on that same Missouri question, presumes to charge Southrons by birth, education and feeling, with recreancy to Southern rights and interests; dares falsely to charge a great party of Southern people with being in league with abolitionists, and thus labors to *divide* us, on that question which of all others requires union among ourselves. We warn the people of the South of the evil tendency of the Standard's course. It is but little, if any, better than Garrison's own paper, for its object is *agitation*, and its effect *division*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Raleigh Standard quotes from the "Emancipator," a statement that the abolition candidate in New Hampshire is a Whig; and then calls upon the citizens of North Carolina to mark the fact, as evidence of an alliance between the Whigs and the abolitionists. Supposing this to be true, (which is rather a stretch of courtesy, as *we* would not quote the Emancipator for truth,) and by the same kind of evidence, but coming from an unquestioned source, we can prove an alliance between the Van Buren party and the abolitionists. Thus:—

If it be sufficient to prove such an alliance, that a candidate in New Hampshire is both Whig and abolitionist,—the fact that Judge Morton, the Van Buren candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, is an abolitionist, must also prove an alliance between the Vans and the abolitionists. Now we do not take the word of the Emancipator, or its copyist, the Standard, as authority for this fact, but give Judge Morton's own words, as follows:—

"To say that I am utterly opposed to slavery in every form, civil, political or domestic, is saying very little. * * I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation; and that every effort consistent with a moral duty and the constitution and laws of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate, and if possible, to extirpate it from the land. That Congress has the control of the whole subject within the district of Columbia, I can entertain no doubt. * * In relation to the admission of new States with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power."

Thus, according to the Standard's test, we have proved an alliance between the Vans and the abolitionists. Of course it is not necessary for us to repeat to our readers, that the Standard's test is false; that it is evident that many of both parties in the Northern States belong to the fanatical party also; and that it is a wilful attempt to deceive, to say that abolitionism is confined to either party.

P. S. The New York Express, which is much better authority than the Standard, says that there are three tickets for Congress in New Hampshire, a Whig Ticket, a Van Buren Ticket, and an Abolition Ticket, and that on the latter is included one of the Whig candidates and one of the Van Buren candidates. So far things are equal, and the burden of proof is against the truth of the Standard's foul charge of an alliance between the Whigs and abolitionists. But moreover, it appears from the Express, that Mr. Woodbury, *a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the abolition candidates.*

These things prove what we have always said, and now repeat, that abolitionism is not confined to nor identified with either political party, in the free States.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—The Connecticut General Election, for Governor, Members of Congress, State Legislature, &c. will take place on Monday the 1st day of April; and that of Virginia on the 3d Thursday of the same month.

The Whigs and Conservatives of New York gave Mr. Tallmadge a most flattering reception on his arrival from Washington a few days ago. He was met at the wharf by a large concourse of citizens, who escorted him to the Astor House, where an address was delivered to him, welcoming him to the city, to which he responded. In the evening, an immense assemblage at the Masonic Hall, paid him the honors so well merited by his patriotic course in the Senate. His speech on that occasion is highly commended by the Express.

New York.—The local elections in the state of New York, so far as they have recently taken place, display a vast increase of the strength of the Whigs. They have carried towns where they have heretofore been uniformly defeated. An intelligent gentleman, well acquainted with the state, assures us that such have been the changes, that the Whig majority next year cannot be less than twenty thousand votes.

Baltimore Chronicle.

RALEIGH, March 16.

We regret to learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, was thrown from his horse, near his residence, a few days ago, by which accident one of his legs was broken.

Microcosm.

Eoneguski.—We have had great pleasure in perusing a new novel bearing this name, lately issued from the press of Peter Force, at Washington City, which we think possesses literary merit of a very high order. The scene is laid in the Western part of North Carolina, embracing parts of the counties of Wilkes, Buncombe, Haywood, Macon, and the new county of Cherokee. The sketches of scenery are in a remarkable degree beautiful, distinct and true. The characters are strongly marked, and in good keeping, while the incidents of the tale are most interesting. The sentiments are of a fine philosophical cast, and of a high moral tendency. The illustrations are apt and classical. We dislike to make comparisons, but if thorough interest and deep felt delight be any test, in this matter, we think this work need fear no contrast with Cooper's very best. In our immediate circle, it has been seized and devoured with an eagerness, that affords at least, some prefiguring of success. We mean (if we can again lay hands on it) to give some extracts to prove what we say.

The author of Eoneguski is surely a gentleman of taste, learning and talent.—*Carolina Watchman.*

MR. CLAY.—Many of our readers have doubtless learnt that this gentleman, lately, in presenting an anti-abolition petition to the Senate, made a powerful Speech against the mad fanatics of the North. We learn that it gave much satisfaction to all parties in Congress, save the few abolition members, who, with their designs, are completely demolished. We shall commence its publication in our next.

Milton Spectator.

We copy the foregoing from the "Milton Spectator" (an Administration Journal) for a two-fold object. This is the second instance, within a few weeks, in which the respectable Editor of that Journal has risen above the low and vulgar prejudices of party, and shown that he "dare be honest in the worst of times," and, as on the former, so on the present occasion, we desire to express our gratification at the manliness of spirit displayed. This is one object. The other is, to contrast the course of the "Spectator" with that of the other Administration prints of the State, who abuse Mr. Clay without stint, and who not only refuse to publish his Speech but will not even give their readers any fair idea of its contents. When Mr. Calhoun has the magnanimity to declare that it has "completely put down Abolition," we do not see how any *Southern* Journal (if they will not publish it) can aid in misrepresenting its arguments and slandering its author.—*Ral. Register.*

Removal.—A gentleman from Washington informs us that Dr. William Jones, one of "the party," has been removed from the office of Postmaster of that city. It was done in the twinkling of an eye," and not for any known cause. This is the treatment that Amos ought to have received from the hands of Mr. Van Buren, the moment he was notified of the indignity he had offered to the Senate. But the odds makes the difference. Mr. V. B. is afraid of Amos, but Amos is not afraid of Dr. Jones.

Baltimore Patriot.

A Party Prescribing itself—Rumors in Washington.—Dr. Jones, Postmaster, Washington City, is removed! No reason is given, but that another man wants his place. We learn, says the Baltimore Chronicle, that it is reported at Washington that the President designs to remove from office, at an early day, Mr. John W. Campbell, the present treasurer, Mr. Thomas L. Smith the register of the treasury, and Mr. Wm. B. Lewis, the second auditor.

As the time draws near for the opening of the subscription books to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, our confidence rises in the success of this the most important of all the efforts of its friends, now about to be made. From the disposition manifested by gentlemen of influence from the West, at the Raleigh Convention in December, and from the spirit now rife, from Fayetteville to the Tennessee line, the most satisfactory auguries are to be made. The article of Clarendon shows that twenty-two counties containing *one half** of the white population, and one-third of the slaves of North Carolina, are directly interested in this contemplated road. To these may be added the Cape Fear river counties, whose interest is rather more remote, but not less certainly in the train of consequences. It cannot be that this enterprise, in the carrying forward of which, is involved the good of one-half of the inhabitants of this State, will be stayed in its progress, for the want of a propelling power of *five hundred thousand dollars.* People of the West! let not this day of salvation now near its close, pass altogether away unimproved. Let not the sun still lingering above your own glorious horizon go quite down, whilst you stand watching the shadows of night, as they slowly thicken into gloom.

*According to the census of 1830 the free population of these 22 counties was 239,797, of the whole State 492,486. The slave population at the same time, of these counties was 67,192—of the State, 245,601. It is probable that in the intervening time, the increase of population has been greater in the specified counties, than in the other parts of the State.

Wilmington Weekly Chronicle.

A memorial was sometime ago sent to the Post Master General, asking the substitution of a daily, for the present tri-weekly mail, between Wilmington and Fayetteville by the way of the Rail Road. A reply has recently been received, from the Department, declining for the present, to carry into effect the wishes of our citizens.—*Ib.*

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

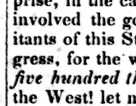
Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 14th instant, a white boy named RICHARD REA, who says he is a bound apprentice to Thos. Meredith, of Raleigh. Said boy is about 18 years of age, dark hair, &c. The said Thos. Meredith is hereby notified to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, March 14, 1839. 37tf

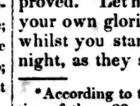
Notice,



THAT on the last Monday in March and September, a FAIR, known by the name and style of the Gold Mine Grove Fair, will be held at the Grove, in Moore County, by

WILLIAM BARRETT, Sen.

March 5, 1839. 37-3wpd



THE miraculous cures effected by the *Matchless Sanative*, we find has convinced even the most bitter opposers of the doctrine that the Medicine is indeed of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe. 33tf

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To H. L. Holmes, Esq., Editor of the N. Carolinian:

SIR: I have had occasion to examine particularly the 1st No. of your ably conducted journal, which, unlike most of the *mis-named* "Democratic" journals, savours somewhat of *liberality*; and for the credit of the place, I am glad to find it exhibits much more of a respectable appearance, as to execution, than any other paper ever issued from the same Office. I wish you all success imaginable, so long as you continue to make your paper "a useful channel of correct public intelligence." On this account, and believing you are a man of no "*concealment*," I sincerely request, in justice to your readers, that you will only insert so much of the Report of the majority of the Investigating Committee as will satisfy the public mind as to the extent of the defalcations of the officers whose conduct deserves exposure, instead of the one-sided views of Francis P. Blair.

JUSTICE.

MARRIED,

At Pine Park, the seat of Hugh Campbell, Esq., in this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Colton, Mr. MURPHY V. JONES, of Alabama, to Miss HENRIETTA C., youngest daughter of Mr. Campbell.

At Washington City, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Henry Slicer, the Hon. HENRY W. CONNER, member of Congress from the Lincoln District, (N. C.) to Mrs. LUCY ANN COLEMAN, daughter of the late Gov. Hawkins, of North Carolina.

In Chatham County, on the 18th ult. Mr. MARK BYNUM, to Miss MARY CLEGG.

DIED,

In this town, last night, after an illness of a few days, Mr. DUNCAN SMITH, much regretted by numerous relatives and friends.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 17, Steamer Henrietta, with boats Messenger, Post Boy and Diligence in tow, with Goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 20.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 00	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 30 a $1 40	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 35 a $1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 12.

Turpentine $2 28; Tar 1 35; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 18 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring do. 10 00; Scantling 6 00; Timber 4 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 11 00 a 12 00; R. O. rough 10 00 a 11 00; do. Staves 35 00 a 37 00; Shingles 2 00 a 2 25; Corn 90 a 95; Salt, coarse 33 a 35; Rice $4 50.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 10. Schr. Sarah, from Charleston.
Br. Venus, from Jamaica.
Canary, from Bonaire.
Eliza, from Charleston.
Boat Post Boy, from Fayetteville.
11. Brig Fame, from Barbadoes.
Schr. H. Lawrence, from New York.
H. Camerdon, from do.
13. Brig Sarah Ann, from Gloucester.
Schr. W. S. Barr, from St. Johns.
E. Jane, from Philadelphia.
Repeater, from New York.
Mail, from Philadelphia.
Peruvian, from St. Croix.
Br. Schr. Bulahow, from St. Lucia.
Stm'r Henrietta and boat Diligence, from Fayetteville.
14. Schr. Surplus, from St. Croix.
Br. Schr. Royalist, from Trinidad.
Schr. Peruvian, from Baltimore.
Br. Schr. Active, from Barbadoes.
Schr. Safety, from St. Pierre.

DEPARTURES.

March 10. Schr. Amanda, for Baltimore.
Schr. Hadassah, for do.
Schr. Ann, for do.
Schr. Commerce, for St. Thomas.
Brig Amanda, for Martinique.
Schr. Leroy, for Granada.
12. Schr. Esther Eliza, for Boston.
Schr. Sarah, for do.
14. Brig St. Simons, for Barbadoes.
15. Stm'r Henrietta, and boats Messenger, Post Boy and Diligence, for Fayetteville.
16. Brig Thorn, for Cuba.

N. B. Letters from New York of the 12th inst. were received here on the 15th.

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of

H. & H. J. LILLY,

And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Crape Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear.

French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Serges, Tailors' Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, fine hem stitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Ditto, Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest. We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.

HENRY LILLY,
EDM'D J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1839. 37-10w

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

Runaway Apprentice.

3 CENTS reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, of ARNET DEAL, an apprentice (by contract,) who absented himself from the U. S. Arsenal, on or about the 1st inst. Said Deal is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and stout for his age, which he says is 19 years He is reported to be in the vicinity of Fayetteville. All persons are cautioned against harbouring, employing or trusting said Deal, as I shall avail myself of the law in such cases.

WILLIAM BELL, U. S. Arsenal.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-3w

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

15 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
67 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
20 hhds. bright Cuba MOLASSES,
For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 19, 1839. 37-3w

Nails and Window Glass.

65 KEGS NAILS,
30 boxes WINDOW GLASS,
Just received and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 19, 1839 37-3w

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 1st day of April, 1835, a negro girl named ELY, now about 30 years of age, dark complected, ordinary size, good countenance.

Also, on the 26th February, 1839, a negro man named STEPHEN, aged about 26 or 27 years, about 6 feet high, dark complection, weighs about 175 lbs., has no beard or whiskers.

He is a brother of the above named woman, and it is probable that they are now together, and lurking about this neighborhood, or the adjoining part of Richmond county, say about Gilchrist's Mills, where they have relations.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or being secured in any Jail so that I get them again, or $15 for either. Any information addressed to the Subscriber at Solemn Grove P. O., N. C. will be attended to. DANIEL SMITH.

Quewhiffle District, Cumberland C'ty, } 37 3wpd.
March 14, 1839.

FRENCH'S

Bollingbrook Hotel.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

DANIEL S. FRENCH, late of FRENCH'S HOTEL, Norfolk, respectfully announces to the public that he has leased for a term of years that new, large and convenient public establishment in the Town of Petersburg, Virginia, heretofore known as the BOLLINGBROOK HOTEL, but now distinguished as

FRENCH'S HOTEL.

And has been, since the 1st of January, engaged in refitting, refurnishing, painting, whitewashing, and otherwise improving the same, in a style which will make the establishment, for both comfort and elegance, vie with any other in the Union.

To the BED ROOMS, that rigid attention has been paid so necessary to the comfort of the transient and permanent lodgers.

The TABLE, in addition to every substantial dish usual to be had in a large Hotel, will also be regularly supplied with Wild Game, Oysters and Fish of the best the Norfolk and other Markets afford. ☞ Country Customers may rely upon never being disappointed in these respects.

The STABLES are new, convenient, and well supplied with Hay, Oats, Corn and Fodder. The Ostlers are of the best character and best qualifications.

The Dining Room, Bed Room and other Servants of the House, will be found well versed in their several duties, and ever ready to discharge them with alacrity and cheerfulness.

The BAR will be kept constantly furnished with the best WINES, LIQUORS, PORTER, &c., all selected by WM. FRENCH, Esq of French's Hotel, Norfolk, whose long experience and excellent judgment are well known throughout the United States.

DANIEL S. FRENCH,

Will, on his own part, spare no exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Petersburg, Va. March 5 1839.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5½ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any safe jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.

ALEX. L. WALKER.

March 12, 1839. 37-3m

We are requested to state, that the advertisement inserted in the Observer a few weeks ago, offering a reward of $150 for a boy named Henry Blackwell, was not authorized by John Tart, Sen., whose name was signed to it. Mr T. had offered $10 reward for the boy, but did not offer $150. March 19, 1839.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

THE PHŒNIX FACTORY

is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, and offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers,

Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold on LOW PRICES for Cash, Back Country Produce, or on short credit for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Hay, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C*

96-tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

TURNER & HUGHES'S North Carolina Almanac For 1839,

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Pension Agency.

HAVING been called on by many, I will give prompt attention to all who may constitute me their Agent for the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed; and will also furnish printed forms to all who may wish them.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, February 12, 1839. 32 6w

GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR the cure of Consumption and other diseases—but *more* particularly for the cure of ☞ CONSUMPTION ☜ Testimonials of its high character, from a portion of the Medical Faculty, and from persons that have been cured by it, may be seen by application to the undersigned, where the Medicine may be found.

JOHN C DAVIS, *Agent.*

Davis's Spring, Cumberland County, N. C.
[30 tf.] January 28

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1. 1839. 26tf

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.

December 26 1838

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Notice.

THE Copartner-ship heretofore existing under the firm of Wilkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1. 1839. 26-1y

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,

200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.

And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C J O.

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

State of North Carolina.
Executor's Notice.

AT February Term, 1839, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Bladen County, the Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Smith, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Testator are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS C. SMITH,
ALEX'R McDOWELL,
Executors.

F bruary 11, 1839. 32 6w

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posperity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles,* and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings.—Reducing them in a few hours

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles,* is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher Street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl st., where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale whole, sale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS. Fayetteville. N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, General agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at No. 2. Fletcher Street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARB, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above persons are more than 50 years of age, and the other not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development. In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c:

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville. N. C. 28-1Y

MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Virginia.

RICH AND SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZES:

80,000 Dollars!

$25,000! $20,000! $15,000!

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS NO. TWO FOR 1839,

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. positively on Saturday 20th April, 1839.

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES:

1	Splendid Prize of	80,000 Dollars.
1	Prize of	25,000 Dollars.
1	do.	20,000 Dollars.
1	do.	15,000 Dollars.
1	do.	10,000 Dollars.
1	do.	9,000 Dollars.
1	do.	8,000 Dollars.
1	do.	7,500 Dollars.
1	do.	7,016 Dollars.
2	Prizes of	5,000 Dollars.
3	do.	4,000 Dollars.
4	do.	3,000 Dollars.
5	do.	2,500 Dollars.
10	do.	2,000 Dollars.
20	do.	1,500 Dollars.
50	do.	1,000 Dollars.
50	do.	750 Dollars.
133	do.	500 Dollars.

Besides Prizes of $250, $200, $150, $100, $80, $60, $50, $40, and lowest Prize $20.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

☞ Tickets only $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260
Do. do. 26 Half do. 130
Do. do. 26 Quarter do. 65
Do. do. 26 Eighth do. 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the Drawing sent them immediately after it is over. Send orders early and address

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS, *Richmond, Va.*

February 27, 1839. 34-5wks. pd.

35 HHDS. prime Retailing MOLASSES, Just received and for sale by

D. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1839. 34-6w

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE, 12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR, Received per Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 26, 1839. 34tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

Molasses.

39 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES, received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.

January 22, 1839 29tf

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Hugeonot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books; just received by

E. J. HALE.

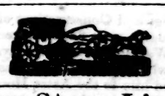
March 4.

35,000 Spanish Cigars.

A CHOICE article, warranted to be genuine Just received and for sale by

H. L. MYROVER.

February 26. 34 4w.



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 7 P. M.
Arrive at do. Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 1 A. M.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27-1Ypd

Rockingham Female Institute.

THE Exercises of this Institution commenced on the 4th of January. Every branch of English Literature will be taught. The Latin and French Languages also. Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing and Fancy Painting, Needle Work of every variety, Wax Work, with many fancy articles.

The Scholastic year will embrace forty-two weeks, to be equally divided into two terms.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English Department—Primary Class,	$8 a term.
Second,	10
Third,	16
French,	10
Latin,	12
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of instruments, each,	29
Needle Work,	2
Wax work, with materials furnished,	7
Drawing and Painting,	10

Price of Tuition in all cases to be paid in advance. No deduction to be made for absence of pupils, except in lengthy afflictions.

The perfect health of this village, with the friendly and refined sentiments of its inhabitants, are too well known to need description. Board may be obtained in a respectable family and on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. F. Leak or Mr. C. Robinson, residing near the village, or to Mrs. H. Green in the village.

Rockingham, January 22, 1839. 30 2m

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to their former supply of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market price, for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon, Claret and Drab CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3 4 to 6 4,
3-4 and 6 4 Merinos, English and French,
1200 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,
Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Linens and Lawns,
With many other Goods too numerous to mention.

By the next arrivals we will have about 75 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.

December 19, 1838 24tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

LAND for sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two Tracts of LAND in Moore County, one (containing 150 acres of Oaky Land, about 30 of which are under cultivation,) lies between the waters of Upper Little River and Juniper Creek, is well timbered, and abounds with excellent Springs. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. The other Tract [100 acres unimproved Pine Land] lies on the waters of Cane's Creek, and contains a considerable quantity of Saw Mill timber, which is contiguous to the Creek, a short distance above the point from which it is at present navigable.

The above Lands will be sold low, if application be made soon. The first Tract will be shewn by the Subscriber, the latter by Mr. Duncan Graham, who lives near it.

COLIN McFADYEN.

Moore County, Jan 1, 1836. 26-3mpd

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,

Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash,* and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 saks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO,—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c &c

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Feb. 12, 1839.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

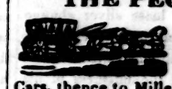
Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74 tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure,*)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13 tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf.

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's School,
At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME, Just received by

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd